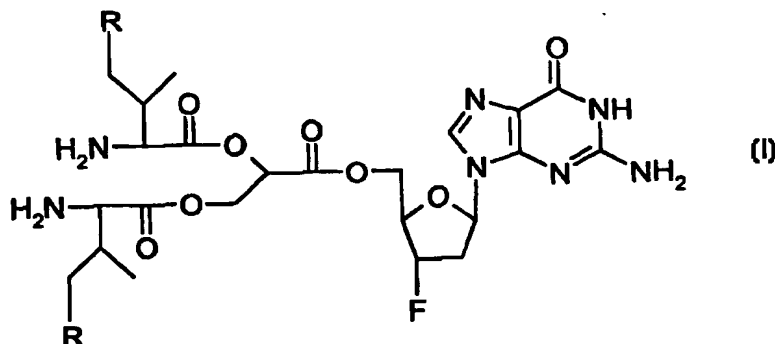




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C07H 19/16, 19/167, A61K 31/70, C07K 5/00		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/41268
			(43) International Publication Date: 19 August 1999 (19.08.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE99/00189 (22) International Filing Date: 12 February 1999 (12.02.99) (30) Priority Data: 9800452-6 13 February 1998 (13.02.98) SE 98/7267 13 August 1998 (13.08.98) ZA PCT/SE98/01467 14 August 1998 (14.08.98) SE (71) Applicant: MEDIVIR AB [SE/SE]; Lunastigen 7, S-141 44 Huddinge (SE). (72) Inventors: WÄHLING, Horst; Tempelriddarvägen 3, S-127 61 Skärholmen (SE). ZHOU, Xiao-Xiong; Kallkärrsvägen 12, S-141 41 Huddinge (SE). (74) Agent: MORRISON, Iain; Patentavdelningen, Medivir AB, Lunastigen 7, S-141 44 Huddinge (SE).			(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>

(54) Title: NUCLEOSIDES



(57) Abstract

Compounds of formula (I) wherein R is independently H or -CH₃ and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof have favourable pharmacological properties and are antivirally active against HBV and HIV.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

NUCLEOSIDES

Technical Field

5

This invention relates to the field of nucleoside analogues, such as antivirals including inhibitors of retroviral reverse transcriptase and the DNA polymerase of Hepatitis B Virus (HBV). The invention provides novel compounds with favourable pharmaceutical parameters, methods for their preparation, pharmaceutical
10 compositions comprising these compounds and methods employing them for the inhibition of viral and neoplastic diseases including HBV and HIV.

Background to the invention

International patent application no. WO 88/00050 describes the antiretroviral and anti-HBV activity of a series of 3'-fluorinated nucleosides, including the compounds
15 2',3'-dideoxy, 3'-fluoroguanosine (FLG) and 3'-fluorothymidine (FLT). The latter compound underwent clinical evaluation as an anti-HIV agent and although its antiviral activity and pharmacokinetics were good, it showed unexpected toxicity (Flexner et al, J Inf Dis 170(6) 1394-403 (1994)). The former compound FLG is very active in vitro however the present inventors have detected that its bioavailability is
20 so poor - around 4% - that the in vivo utility of the compound has thus far been limited to intraperitoneally or subcutaneously administered animal models.

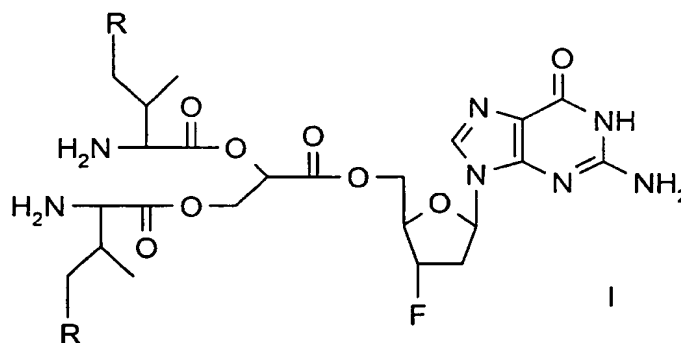
US patent 4,963,662 discloses generically a series of 3'-fluorinated nucleosides and corresponding triphosphates and specifically describes the preparation of the 5'-O-palmitoyl derivative of FLT, without reporting any improvement in bioavailability.
25 International patent application WO 93 13778 describes FLG derivatives modified at the 6-position of the base, in particular with n-propoxy, cyclobutoxy, cyclopropylamino, piperidino or pyrrolidino. International patent application no. 93 14103 describes FLG derivatives where the oxygen at the guanine 6-position is replaced with amino, ether, halo or sulphonate.

30 Our unpublished international patent application nos PCT/SE 98/01467, TH 45550 and TW 87113427 describe prodrugs of FLG comprising a linker structure and one

or two aliphatic amino acids. We have now discovered a particularly convenient prodrug within the broad concept disclosed in these unpublished patent applications which produces superior bioavailability, while at the same time resulting in metabolic degradation products which are nature identical. In other words, the metabolic by-products are identical to compounds produced by the body for which the body has efficient regulatory and elimination machinery.

Brief description of the invention

In accordance with the invention there are provided compounds of the formula I:



wherein:

R is independently H or -CH₃

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising the compounds and salts of formula I and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents therefor. Additional aspects of the invention provide methods for the inhibition of HBV and retroviruses such as HIV, comprising bringing a compound or salt of the formula I into contact with a retrovirus or HBV, for example by administering an effective amount of the compound or salt to an individual afflicted with a retrovirus or HBV. The invention also extends to the use of the compounds or salts of formula I in therapy, for example in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of retroviral or HBV infections.

In treating conditions caused by retroviruses such as HIV, or HBV, the compounds or salts of formula I are preferably administered in an amount of 50 to 1 500 mg

once, twice or three times per day, especially 100 to 700 mg twice or thrice daily. It is desirable to achieve serum levels of the active metabolite of 0.01 to 100 µg/ml, especially 0.1 to 5 µg/ml.

5 Thus preferred compounds of formula I include:

5'-O-[(S,R) 2,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine,

5'-O-[(S,R) 2,3-bis-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine,
and most preferably

5'-O-[(R) 2,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine,

10 5'-O-[(R) 2,3-bis-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine;
and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

The compounds of the invention can form salts which form an additional aspect of the invention. Appropriate pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of

15 Formula I include salts of organic acids, especially carboxylic acids, including but not limited to acetate, trifluoroacetate, lactate, gluconate, citrate, tartrate, maleate, malate, pantothenate, isethionate, adipate, alginate, aspartate, benzoate, butyrate, digluconate, cyclopentenate, glucoheptenate, glycerophosphate, oxalate, heptanoate, hexanoate, fumarate, nicotinate, palmoate, pectinate, 3-phenylpropionate, picrate,
20 pivalate, proprionate, tartrate, lactobionate, pivolate, camphorate, undecanoate and succinate, organic sulphonic acids such as methanesulphonate, ethanesulphonate, 2-hydroxyethane sulphonate, camphorsulphonate, 2-naphthalenesulphonate, benzenesulphonate, p-chlorobenzenesulphonate and p-toluenesulphonate; and
25 inorganic acids such as hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, sulphate, bisulphate, hemisulphate, thiocyanate, persulphate, phosphoric and sulphonic acids.
The compounds of Formula I may in some cases be isolated as the hydrate.

In keeping with the usual practice with retroviral and HBV inhibitors it is

advantageous to co-administer one to three or more additional antivirals, such as

30 AZT, ddI, ddC, d4T, 3TC, H2G, abacavir, ABT 606, foscarnet, hydroxyurea, ritonavir, indinavir, saquinavir, nevirapine, delaviridine, MIV 150, efavirenz, Vertex

VX 478/amprenavir or Agouron AG1343 and the like in the case of HIV or lamivudine, interferon, famciclovir, adefovir, lobucovir, BMS 200475 L-FMAU, FTC, DAPD, Nabi 3700001 etc in the case of HBV. Such additional antivirals will normally be administered at dosages relative to each other which broadly reflect their
5 respective therapeutic values. Molar ratios of 100:1 to 1:100, especially 25:1 to 1:25, relative to the compound or salt of formula I will often be convenient. Administration of additional antivirals is generally less common with those antiviral nucleosides intended for treating herpes infections.

10 While it is possible for the active agent to be administered alone, it is preferable to present it as part of a pharmaceutical formulation. Such a formulation will comprise the above defined active agent together with one or more acceptable carriers/excipients and optionally other therapeutic ingredients. The carrier(s) must be acceptable in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the
15 formulation and not deleterious to the recipient.

The formulations include those suitable for rectal, nasal, topical (including buccal and sublingual), vaginal or parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous and intradermal) administration, but preferably the formulation is an
20 orally administered formulation. The formulations may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form, e.g. tablets and sustained release capsules, and may be prepared by any methods well known in the art of pharmacy.

Such methods include the step of bringing into association the above defined active
25 agent with the carrier. In general, the formulations are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing into association the active agent with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both, and then if necessary shaping the product. The invention extends to methods for preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising

bringing a compound of Formula I or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt in conjunction or association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or vehicle. If the manufacture of pharmaceutical formulations involves intimate mixing of pharmaceutical excipients and the active ingredient in salt form, then it is often
5 preferred to use excipients which are non-basic in nature, i.e. either acidic or neutral.

Formulations for oral administration in the present invention may be presented as discrete units such as capsules, cachets or tablets each containing a predetermined amount of the active agent; as a powder or granules; as a solution or a suspension of
10 the active agent in an aqueous liquid or a non-aqueous liquid; or as an oil-in-water liquid emulsion or a water in oil liquid emulsion and as a bolus etc.

With regard to compositions for oral administration (e.g. tablets and capsules), the term suitable carrier includes vehicles such as common excipients e.g. binding
15 agents, for example syrup, acacia, gelatin, sorbitol, tragacanth, polyvinylpyrrolidone (Povidone), methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, sucrose and starch; fillers and carriers, for example corn starch, gelatin, lactose, sucrose, microcrystalline cellulose, kaolin, mannitol, dicalcium phosphate, sodium chloride and alginic acid; and lubricants such as
20 magnesium stearate, sodium stearate and other metallic stearates, glycerol stearate stearic acid, silicone fluid, talc waxes, oils and colloidal silica. Flavouring agents such as peppermint, oil of wintergreen, cherry flavouring or the like can also be used. It may be desirable to add a colouring agent to make the dosage form readily identifiable. Tablets may also be coated by methods well known in the art.

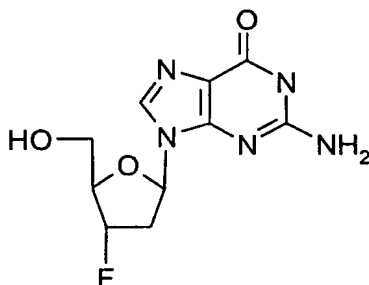
25

A tablet may be made by compression or moulding, optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets may be prepared by compressing in a suitable machine the active agent in a free flowing form such as a powder or

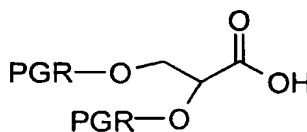
granules, optionally mixed with a binder, lubricant, inert diluent, preservative, surface-active or dispersing agent. Moulded tablets may be made by moulding in a suitable machine a mixture of the powdered compound moistened with an inert liquid diluent. The tablets may be optionally be coated or scored and may be formulated so as to provide slow or controlled release of the active agent.

Other formulations suitable for oral administration include lozenges comprising the active agent in a flavoured base, usually sucrose and acacia or tragacanth; pastilles comprising the active agent in an inert base such as gelatin and glycerin, or sucrose and acacia; and mouthwashes comprising the active agent in a suitable liquid carrier.

A still further aspect of the invention provides a method for the preparation of a compound of Formula I comprising the acylation of the nucleoside FLG,



with an activated acid of the formula:



where PGR is R as defined above N-protected with a conventional protecting group such as Fmoc, BOC or CBz.

The activated derivative used in the acylation may comprise e.g, the acid halide, acid anhydride, activated acid ester or the acid in the presence of coupling reagent, for example dicyclohexylcarbodiimide. Representative activated acid derivatives include

the acid chloride, anhydrides derived from alkoxycarbonyl halides such as isobutyloxycarbonylchloride and the like, N-hydroxysuccinamide derived esters, N-hydroxyphthalimide derived esters, N-hydroxy-5-norbornene-2,3-dicarboxamide derived esters, 2,4,5-trichlorophenol derived esters and the like. Further activated acids include those where X in the formula RX represents an OR' moiety where R is R as defined herein, and R' is, for example COCH₃, COCH₂CH₃ or COCF₃, or where X is benzotriazole.

The activated acid may be pre-formed or generated in situ by the use of reagents such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) or O-(1H-benzotriazol-1-yl) N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate (TBTU). When an acid halide, such as the acid chloride is used, a tertiary amine catalyst, such as triethylamine, N,N'-dimethylaniline, pyridine or dimethylaminopyridine may be added to the reaction mixture to bind the liberated hydrohalic acid.

The reactions are preferably carried out in an unreactive solvent such as N,N-dimethylformamide, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, acetonitrile or a halogenated hydrocarbon, such as dichloromethane. If desired, any of the above mentioned tertiary amine catalysts may be used as solvent, taking care that a suitable excess is present. The reaction temperature can typically be varied between 0° C and 60° C, but will preferably be kept between 5° and 50° C. After a period of 1 to 60 hours the reaction will usually be essentially complete. The progress of the reaction can be followed using thin layer chromatography (TLC) and appropriate solvent systems. In general, when the reaction is completed as determined by TLC, the product is extracted with an organic solvent and purified by chromatography and/or recrystallisation from an appropriate solvent system.

By-products where acylation has taken place on the nucleoside base can be separated by chromatography, but such misacylation can be minimized by controlled reaction conditions. These controlled conditions can be achieved, for example, by manipulating the reagent concentrations or rate of addition, especially of the acylating agent, by lowering the temperature or by the choice

of solvent. The reaction can be followed by TLC to monitor the controlled conditions. It may be convenient to protect the 6-oxo group on the base and especially the 2 amino with conventional protecting groups to forestall misacylation.

5

The 2,3-bis N-protected amino acyl glyceric acid intermediate is prepared by protecting the carboxy group of glyceric acid with a conventional protecting group such as methoxybenzyl and esterifying with the appropriate N-protected amino acid, followed by selective deprotection of the methoxybenzyl group.

10

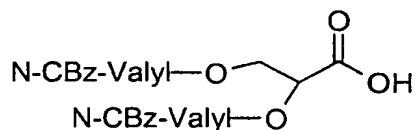
The amino acid derivative of R_2 and, if present, R_1 can alternatively be esterified to the linker group with the 2-oxa-4-aza-cycloalkane-1,3-dione methodology described in international patent application no. WO 94/29311, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

15

Detailed description

EXAMPLE 1

2,3-Bis-(N-CBz-L-valyloxy)-propionic acid. (MSS-137)



20 a) 1,1-dimethylethyl 2,3-(bis N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)propionate.

To a solution of 1,1-dimethylethyl 2,3-dihydroxypropionate (2.43g, 15 mmole), N-CBZ-L-valine (7.54g, 30 mmole) and DMAP (0.37g, 3 mmole) in 150 ml dichloromethane was added DCC (7.2g 35 mmole) and the mixture was stirred for two days at room temperature. The mixture was cooled to about 5°C and the urethane was filtered. The filtrate was evaporated, ethyl acetate was added and the organic phase washed twice with 5% acetic acid, 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate and water. The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate filtered and evaporated under

25

reduced pressure. The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography.

Yield: 8.2g = 86%

¹H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.87 (m, 12H) 1.40 (d, 9H) 2.12 (m, 1H) 4.02-4.40 (m, 2H)
5 5.04 (d, 4H) 5.20 (m, 1H) 7.36 (m, 10H) 7.72 (d, 2H)

b) 2,3-Bis-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-propionic acid.

To a solution of 1,1-dimethylethyl -2,3-bis-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-propionate (7.2g,
10 11.4 mmole) in dichloromethane (25 ml) was added trifluoroacetic acid (25 ml) and
the solution was stirred for five hours at room temperature. The solution was
evaporated under reduced pressure and coevaporated two times with toluene. The
product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield : 5.9g = 90%

15 ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d6) 0.92 (m, 12H) 2.08 (m, 2H) 3.92-4.17 (m, 2H) 4.30-4.67 (m,
2H) 5.04 (s, 4H) 5.28 (m, 1H) 7.32 (m, 10H) 7.70 (m, 2H)

EXAMPLE 2

2', 3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)propanoyl]guanosine

20

a) 2', 3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O- [2,3-bis-(N-CBZ-L-
valyloxy)propanoyl]guanosine (MSS-138)

A mixture of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine (2.15g, 8 mmole), 2,3-bis-(N-CBZ-
25 L-valyloxy)-propanoic acid (6.2g, 10.8 mmole), DMAP (244mg, 2 mmole) and
HOBT (1.46g, 10.8 mmole) was coevaporated two times with DMF and reduced to
about 120ml. DCC (2.48g, 12 mmole) was added and the mixture was stirred for two
days at room temperature. The mixture was filtered and the solution was evaporated
under reduced pressure. 150ml ethyl acetate was added and the organic phase was
30 washed twice with 5% acetic acid, with 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate and with
water. The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under
reduced pressure. The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography.
Yield: 2,25g = 35%

¹H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.88 (m, 12H) 2.12 (m, 2H) 2.50-3.00 (m, 2H) 3.88-4.14 (m, 2H) 4.22-4.62 (m, 6H) 5.04 (s, 4H) 5.30-5.61 (m, 2H) 6.16 (m, 1H) 6.50 (s, 2H) 7.32 (m, 10H) 7.70 (m, 2H) 7.92 (s, 1H)

5

b) 2', 3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O- [2,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)propanoyl]
guanosine

- 10 A solution of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2,3-bis-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)propanoyl]guanosine (0.41g, 0.5 mmole) in ethyl acetate (40ml) and acetic acid (20ml) was hydrogenated with palladium black (200mg) at 30 psi for two hours at room temperature. The catalyst was filtered and washed with ethyl acetate and acetic acid. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was
- 15 dried in vacuo to give the dihydrochloride salt. Yield: 0.3g = 95%

¹H-NMR (DMSO d-6 and D₂O) 0.94 (m, 12H) 2.18(m, 2H) 2.52-3.00 (m, 2H) 3.88-4.09 (m, 2H) 4.36-4.72 (m, 6H) 5.42-5.72.

20 **BIOLOGICAL EXAMPLE 1**
Pharmacokinetics

- Confirmation that orally administered prodrugs of the invention release FLG in vivo is obtained in a rat model which is recognized as a useful model for assessing
- 25 pharmacokinetic parameters of nucleoside analogues. The oral compositions are administered in a pharmaceutical vehicle comprising propylene glycol to triplicate fasted animals in a dosage corresponding to 0.1 mmol/kg. For comparison, a set of rats is iv dosed with 0.01 mmol/kg of the metabolite 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine. Serum levels of the metabolite are then monitored in serum
- 30 collected at intervals from individual animals from 0.5 to up to 6 hours following administration (5 min to 6 hours for FLG).

The metabolite is analysed with HPLC with UV detection at 254 nm, in a manner analogous to Stähle et al 1995, J Pharm. Biomed. Anal. 13, 369-376. An HPLC system can be based on a 0.05 M ammonium-dihydrogen-phosphate buffer, with 1.2 % 2-propanol solvent, buffered to pH 4.5 or 30 mM sodium dihydrogen phosphate buffer with 2% acetonitrile solvent buffered to pH 7.0. The column may be a 100 x 2.1 mm BAS C18 5 μ m particle size with a 7 μ m C18 guard column or Zorbax SB-CN C18 150x4.6mm, 5 μ m column. Protein binding of the compounds of the invention is negligible as is that of the metabolite and ultrafiltration through Amicon or Microcon 30 filters is useful for serum samples. Advantageously the main peak is subject to further column chromatography to better aid in resolution of FLG over low weight serum components. The iv levels are multiplied by a factor of ten in order to obtain AUC values for comparison with the oral values. Absolute oral bioavailability is determined as the ratio between $^{0-\infty}AUC_{iv}$ and $^{0-\infty}AUC_{oral}$.

15 The compound of Example 2 showed 0-6 hour absolute bioavailability of 68%, 72% and 64%, resulting in plasma levels of the active metabolite well above the antiviral inhibitory level, as reported in the scientific literature. The compounds of the invention thus provide significantly enhanced oral bioavailability relative to the metabolite metabolite 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine. Notably, the compounds are released into the blood in a relatively sustained manner, rather than in an immediate peak. This means that effective amounts of the active metabolite are available in the blood for many hours assisting once daily dosage. Additionally, a sustained release avoids the problems of acute toxicity seen in compounds with a more rapid release rate.

FORMULATION EXAMPLE 1

Tablet formulation

The following ingredients are screened through a 0.15 mm sieve and dry-mixed

5	10 g	5'-O-[(R) 2,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl]-2',3'- dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine,
	40 g	lactose
	49 g	crystalline cellulose
	1 g	magnesium stearate

- 10 A tableting machine is used to compress the mixture to tablets containing 250 mg of active ingredient.

FORMULATION EXAMPLE 2

Enteric coated tablet

- 15 The tablets of Formulation Example 1 are spray coated in a tablet coater with a solution comprising

	120 g	ethyl cellulose
	30 g	propylene glycol
	10g	sorbitan monooleate
20		ad 1 000 ml aq. dist.

FORMULATION EXAMPLE 3

Controlled release formulation

25	50 g	5'-O-[(R) 2,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxy- 3'-fluoroguanosine,
	12 g	hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (Methocel K15)
	4.5 g	lactose

- are dry-mixed and granulated with an aqueous paste of povidone. Magnesium
30 stearate (0.5 g) is added and the mixture compressed in a tableting machine to 13 mm diameter tablets containing 500 mg active agent.

FORMULATION EXAMPLE 4

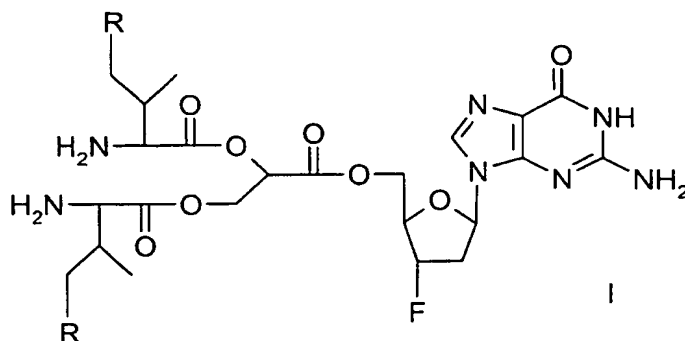
Soft capsules

5	250 g	5'-O-[(S) 2,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl]- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine,
	100 g	lecithin
	100 g	arachis oil

The compound of the invention is dispersed in the lecithin and arachis oil and filled into soft gelatin capsules.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of the formula I



wherein:

R is independently H or -CH₃

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein both R groups are hydrogen.

3. A compound according to claim 2, selected from the group consisting of

5'-O-[2,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine;

5'-O-[2,3-bis-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine;

and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

4. A compound according to claim 2, selected from the group consisting of

5'-O-[(R) 2,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine,

5'-O-[(R) 2,3-bis-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine;

and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

5. A compound according to claim 2, denoted 5'-O-[(R) 2,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine.

6. An anti HIV or anti HBV composition comprising a compound as defined in any preceding claim and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefore.
7. An antiviral composition according to claim 6, further comprising an additional antiviral selected from AZT, ddI, ddC, d4T, 3TC, abacavir, H2G, ABT 606, foscarnet, ritonavir, indinavir, saquinavir, nevirapine, delaviridine, efavirenz, Vertex VX 478/amprenavir or Agouron AG1343.
8. An antiviral composition according to claim 6, further comprising an additional antiviral selected from lamivudine, interferon, famciclovir, adefovir, lobucovir, BMS 200475 L-FMAU, FTC, DAPD or Nabi 3700001
9. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 6 in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of HIV or HBV.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 99/00189

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: C07H 19/16, C07H 19/167, A61K 31/70, C07K 5/00
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: C07H

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 8800050 A1 (ASTRA LÄKEMEDEL AKTIEBOLAG), 14 January 1988 (14.01.88) --	1-9
A	US 5543414 A (JOHN J. NESTOR ET AL), 6 August 1996 (06.08.96) --	1-9
A	WO 9424134 A1 (HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT), 27 October 1994 (27.10.94) --	1-9
A	WO 9213561 A1 (PRO-NEURON, INC.), 20 August 1992 (20.08.92) -- -----	1-9

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document: not published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claims or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document: referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 May 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

13 -06- 1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

Swedish Patent Office
Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM
Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Eva Johansson
Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

03/05/99

International application No.

PCT/SE 99/00189

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO	8800050	A1	14/01/88	AT 68349 T	15/11/91
				AU 598575 B	28/06/90
				AU 7700587 A	29/01/88
				CA 1286991 A	30/07/91
				DE 3773892 A	21/11/91
				DK 92788 A	23/02/88
				EP 0277151 A,B	10/08/88
				SE 0277151 T3	
				JP 1500193 T	26/01/89
				JP 2540576 B	02/10/96
				SE 8602981 D	00/00/00
				US 5446029 A	29/08/95
US	5543414	A	06/08/96	DE 19526163 A	01/02/96
				FR 2723093 A,B	02/02/96
				IT 1279045 B	04/12/97
				IT MI951450 D	00/00/00
				JP 8053452 A	27/02/96
WO	9424134	A1	27/10/94	AT 161011 T	15/12/97
				AU 6505294 A	08/11/94
				DE 4311801 A	13/10/94
				DE 59404784 D	00/00/00
				EP 0693071 A,B	24/01/96
				SE 0693071 T3	
				ES 2111297 T	01/03/98
				GR 3025797 T	31/03/98
				JP 8508508 T	10/09/96
WO	9213561	A1	20/08/92	AU 663309 B	05/10/95
				AU 1417792 A	07/09/92
				CA 2100655 A	09/08/92
				EP 0570519 A	24/11/93
				IL 100874 A	19/01/96
				JP 6511473 T	22/12/94
				ZA 9200914 A	09/08/93